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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/514,149	02/28/2000	Siroos K. Afshar	IDS-1999-0710	9235
7590 Mr. S. H. Dworetsky AT&T Corporation One AT&T Way Room 2A-207 Bedminster, NJ 07921		11/02/2007	EXAMINER TRUONG, LECHI	
			ART UNIT 2194	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/02/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/514,149

Applicant(s)

AFSHAR ET AL.

Examiner

LeChi Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 12-15 and 25-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-15, 25-31 and 33-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 32 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

WILLIAM THOMSON
SUPERVISOR
TECHNICAL
PATENT EXAMINER
Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claim 12, 13-15, 24- 43 are presented for the examination. Claims 1-11, 16-23 are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims **12-14, 24-26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803) and further in view of Scales et al (US. Patent 5,950,228).

As to claim 12, Ablay teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: graphical blocks (service building blocks, col 2, ln 57-67/ col 7, ln 29-64/ col 5, ln 38-67), service logic script (the logic program rules, col 2, ln 57-67/ col 7, ln 29-64/ col 5, ln 38-67), a service execution environment (service execution environment, col 2, ln 57-67/ col 7, ln 29-64/ col 5, ln 38-67/ col 9, ln 5-10), assembling graphical language blocks into a service logic script (col 6, ln 55-60), graphical language blocks each represent service control or call control functions(col 9, ln 50-60), each block has at least one input or output for passing a token between blocks, col 7, ln 33-36/ col 9, ln 35-40/ col 12, ln 1-10, installing service logic script in a service execution environment(col 8, ln 57-60), manipulate graphically-represented service blocks and installing

the logic program rule (col 5, ln 38-65), application programming interface between said service creation environment and said service execution environment(col 4, ln 1-5), passing an executable token between blocks, said token causing executing of said block(col 12, ln 58-67 to col 13, ln 1-10/ ln 50-59).

Ablay does not teach translating said graphical language blocks into programming language objects when said service logic script is installed and executed. However, Glitho teaches translating said graphical language blocks into programming language objects when said service logic script is installed and executed (service creation information comprising a certain limited number of service independent building blocks; col 7, ln 10-14/ a service execution agent receiving the defined service in the generic service creation information and operating to map the limited number primitives operating on the certain limited number of service independent building blocks, col 7, ln 15-20/ the mapping operation maps the limited primitives and limited service independent building blocks of the generic service creation information onto general programming language commands, col 7, ln 38-43).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ablay and Glitho because Glitho's translating said graphical language blocks into programming language objects when said service logic script is installed and executed would improve the teaching of Ablay's system by allowing the service providers be able to create and deploy these services as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Ablay and Glitho do not teach blocks having varying sizes of notches and varying number of extending bulges for enforcing rules for their connectivity. However, Scales teaches blocks having varying sizes of notches and varying number of extending bulges for enforcing

rules for their connectivity (The first program 1411[block] includes data structures 1421 and 1431. Data structures 1421 includes 1 block of 128 bytes [notch], e.g., two lines [bulges] per block. Data structures 1431 has 8 blocks of 64 bytes, e.g., one line per block. The second program [block] includes data structures 1451, 1461, and 1471. Data structures 1451 include eight blocks of 32 bytes (one line) each. Data structures 1461 includes three blocks of 128 bytes (four lines [bulges]) each. Data structures 1471 includes one block of 256 bytes, e.g., eight lines... As described above, the processors communicate data in block sized units of transfer [rules for their connectivity]. For example, the first programs 1411 and 1412 transfer data using blocks 1403, and the second programs 1441 and 1442 transfer blocks 1404. As an advantage, the blocks 1403 and 1404 can have different sizes, e.g., variable granularities, and different line sizes, e.g., 32 and 64 bytes, col 17, ln 65-67 to col 18, ln 1-15).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Abalay, Glitho with Scales to incorporate the feature of blocks having varying sizes of notches and varying number of extending bulges for enforcing rules for their connectivity because this allows the unit of data transfer between the symmetric multi-processors to vary depending on the size of the accessed data structures.

As to claim 13, Albay teaches blocks (block 608, col 10, ln 59-67), execution (activate, col 10, ln 59-67), token (message, col 10, ln 59-67).

As to claim 14, Albay teaches plurality of blocks (block 265, block 266, col 15, ln 5-15), execute simultaneously (signaled virtually at the same time, col 15, ln 5-15).

As to claim 24, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In additional, Albay teaches an editor (editable, col 5, ln 51-65), a data repository (a data base, col 5, ln 51-65), service logic script (logic program rules, col 5, ln 51-65/graphically represented service building block, col 5, ln 38-65), language logic script (service building block, col 5, ln 38-65), and Glitho teaches translator (mapping function, col 2, ln 38-40).

As to claims 25, 26, 29, they are apparatus to claims of claims 13, 14, 15; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons claims 13, 14, 15 above.

As to claim 28, Albay teaches a restricted calling service (new telephone based service, col 1, ln 57-64).

As to claim 30, Glitho teaches a service locator, a service instantiator, and a service logic executor (col 3, ln 15-30).

As to claim 33, Albay teaches invoked service logic with required service and subscriber data so as to be ready to be executed in the service execution environment (col 16, ln 33-37).

As to claim 34, Albay teaches service logic executable service logic code, reads and stores service and subscriber data, provides interprocess communication between various service logic scripts that being executed concurrently (col 6, ln 40-50).

3. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803) in view of Scales et al (US. Patent

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5,950228), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hartikainen et al (US Patent 6,003, 031).

As to claim 27, Albay, Glitho and Scale do not teach a call follow-me service. However, Hartikainen teaches a flow-me service (col 6, ln 32-40).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ablay, Glitho, Scale with Hartikainen to incorporate the feature of a call follow-me service because this makes the multimedia service creation methodology available to various users.

4. Claim **31** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803) in view of Scales et al (US. Patent 5,950228), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Elie Najm et al (From SIB to distributed Objects: A Transformation Approach for Service Creation).

As to claims 31, Albay teaches a service locator (client / server 409, col 6, ln 10-20), a service ID/ service subscriber identification (identification of at least one authorized service execution environment, col 8, ln 43-52), a service logic execution environment (service execution environment, col 8, ln 43-67), logic (the logic program rules, col 8, ln 43-67), service logic executor (service execution environment, col 8, ln 43-67/ col 9, ln 1-10), store (installed, col 9, ln 1-10), inter process communication (CDI 407 , col 6, ln 10-39). Albay, Glitho and Scales do not teach service logic, service logic instance, subscriber number, service logic

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entities, and message. However, Najm teaches service logic, service logic instance, subscriber number, service logic entities, message (col 12, ln 48-67 to col 13, ln 40-49).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ablay, Glitho, scale with Najm to incorporate the feature of hidden from the service designer because this creates the service as efficiently as possible and applies correctness-preserving transformation of service creation.

5. Claims 15, **35 - 43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803) in view of Scales et al (US. Patent 5,950228), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jellema et al (US 6,351,646 B1).

As to claim 15, Albay, Glitho and Scales do not teach hidden from a user. However, Jallema teaches hidden from the service designer (col 15, ln 18-20).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modifying the teaching of Ablay, Glitho, Scales with Jallema to incorporate the feature of subscriber because this creates the service as efficiently as possible for distributing the information to the destination.

As to claim 35, Jallema teaches subscriber 10, information (col 2, ln 30-40/ col 14, ln 39-48).

As to claim 36, Glitho teaches the graphical language blocks are mapped into service control (col 7, ln 38-43) and Ablay teaches call control functions of the APIs which are exposed in the service execution environment (col 4, ln 1-5).

As to claim 37, Albay teaches dependencies are established service control function or call control functions of the graphical language blocks a (col 5, ln 45-50/ col 9, ln 50-60) and event notifications sent from the service execution environment (col 8, ln 65-67).

As to claim 38, Albay teaches next state (nest state, col 7, ln 45-55), its completion (a particulate point, col 45-55).

As to claim 39, Albay teaches application program interfaces (API, col 4, ln 1-12), network (network, col 4, ln 1-12).

As to claim 40, Albay teaches determine a service (test the new service, col 1, ln 40-45), data (voice/ data communication, col 45-50).

As to claim 41, Jallema teaches subscriber, the service data (col 7, ln 25-40).

As to claim 42, Albay teaches service-provisioning forms (a data base, col 5, ln 50-60), the entry (information, col 5, ln 50-60).

As to claim 43, Jallema teaches the SCF, the subscriber 10 (col 2, ln 39-43).

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claim 32 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272 3767. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomson, William can be reached on (571) 272 3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

LeChi Truong

October 26, 2007


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